WARD, PROM LONDON,

No. 37 Broadway, New-York,

up-stairs. RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Made to measure at \$18 per dozen, or six for \$9. MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,

with fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold it retail stores at \$2.50 each.

Also the very best Shirts that can be made, at \$2 each.

P. S.—Those who think I canno: make a good shirt for \$15 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen \$13 fine shirts.

 Sirts:
 39 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14jc per yard.
 \$4 25

 7 yards of fine linen, at 16c. per yard.
 3 50

 Making a. d on ting.
 6 09

 Lanudry, \$1; buttons and cotton, 50c.
 1 50

 Profit.
 2 65

At the great Fair held at Lexington, Ky., last week, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE tock the highest premium over all the leading Sewing Machines in the market

ENGLISH CARPETS.

ENGLISH TAPESTRIES, 270.

ENGLISH TAPESTRIES, 270.

THIRIS PLY AND SUPERIORN, 50c. to \$1.

OLL CLOTES, 30c.

INDIANA CARPETS, 2/ to 4/.

Also, an extensive assortiment of Lowell and Hartford three-ply and superfine ingrains, Venetisn Carpets, &c., at the Cheap Carpet Store, No. 2 4th-av., near the Cooper Institute

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee Pactory, No. 16 Bondest. Private entrance for isdies. The dye applied in the sky-light rooms. WHEELER & WILSON'S

H.SON S SEWING-MACHINES, No. 505 BROADWAY.

Approved alike by Families, Dress makers, Shirtmakers, Gaiters stiers. Vestmakers, and Tailors generally. Are the only Machines that fully meet and the wants of the public. Send for a Chreshar. WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE .- "Re-

markable for its simplicity."—[Christian Advertiser and Journal-Price 480. Office No. 578 Broadway. CATARACT WASHING MACHINES.

e best in use. No rubbing and no wear. Try them straidway. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED

Noiskless Sewing-Machines.

The best in use for Family Sewing.
No. 485 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton at , Brooklyn.

EUREKA SEWING-MACHINES can now be pur chased and paid for in WHERLY OF MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
Office No. 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA. -Dr. S. N. MARSH. ceited. A visit to their establishment will satisfy parameter that physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surpery with skell and success. Also, a large assortment of slik and Lieis thread clastic Steep ings for variouse veins, Fewnie Suppor ers, Shoulder Braces, improved anaponisory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

GAS FIXTURES.

BALL BLACK & Co.,
No. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Princest.

In addition to their large stock of rich Goods, offer for sale a large assortment of CHANDRLIERS and GAS FIXTURES of every description, and of the newest styles, both foreign and domestic manufactures.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM, E. ANYHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials ramateurs and the trade.

DR. J. BOVEE DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE BUTTERS ere delte more good and effecting more curse of In-ipient Con-sumption, Indigestion Dyspeysia, Deblity, Nervourness, Par-alysis, Piles, and general had health, than all the Doctors in the land. Try one bottle, and be convinced. Depot, No. 78 William-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES. GAS FIXTURES.

We are now opening at our UP-Town Show-Room,
No. 42 East 14th at. (Union Square)
A fine as ortment of entirely New Styles of
FRENCH FIRE-GUIZ CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS &C.,
Manufactured express'y for this establishment. Parties in search
of Choice Goods, will please call and examine the above; also,
our Minkons and Shones.

E. V. Haughwort & Co.

A PERFECT FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE for \$10

STRURNS & Co., No. 428 Broadway. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

Everybedy should have a bottle "— Tribure For SALE EVERYWHER. MERUSactured by H. C. SPALDING & Co., No. 48 Cedar at Post Office address. Box No. 3,800

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President ABRAHAM LINCOLN. For Vice-President HANNEBAL, HAMLIN.

18. HENRY CHURCHILL. 19. JAMES R. ALLABEN.

21. SHERMAN D. PRELPS

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT. Districts:

Districts:

17. ARIJAR BROKWITH.

COURSEMELL.

2. EDWARDS W. PINKS. 3. ANDERW CARRIGAN. 4. JANES KRLLT. S. SIGIRMUND KAUFMANN. 6. FREDERICK KAPP. S. WILLIAM A. DARLING . . WILLIAM H. ROBBE

22. JOHN J. FOOTE. 23...HIRAN DEWRY. 24...JAMES L. VOORBERS. 25., WILLIAM VAN MARTER 10. GROBER M. GRIER. 11. Repus H. Kine. 12. JACOB B. CARPENTÉR. 28. JAMES S. WADSWORTH 20. Ezha M. Parsons. 30. Charles C. Parker. 18. JOHN F. WINSLOW. 14. JACOB H. TEN EYEK. 15. N. EDSON SHELDON.

31. ELISHA S. WHALEN. 32. John Gariner, jr. 16. ROBERT S. HALE. ST. JAMES PARKER.EDWIN D. MORGAN. For Governor

TO CORRESPONDENTS
should in all cases be addressed to Tax Susiness letters should in an NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

12. annual undertake to return rejected Communications.

The steamship Adriatic, with European dates of the 12th inst .- four days later than our last advices -arrived at this port this morning at 124 o'clock. Garibaldi had entered Naples with his staff only. He was received with the greatest joy and enthusiasm. He proceeded at once to form a Provisional Government, and proclaimed Victor Emanuel King of Italy. The King of Naples was still at Gaets, but was expected soon to embark for Spain. Insurrections are reported as occurring in various parts of the Papal States, where the tri-colored flag had been raised with cries of "Long live Vic-"tor Emanuel." An official telegram had been issued from St. Petersburg, expressing the desire of the Czar and his Government for a perfect reconciliation with Austria. It is reported that the Emperor of Austria was favorable to granting such reforms as would conciliate the Hungarians, Crostians, and Venetians. The London Times has received reports from sufficient of the United Kingdom to show that the wheat crop will prove a full average, and be of fine quality, while those of barley and oats are quite saturfactory. Breadstuffs unchanged. Consols 931@931 for money, and 934@934 for account.

The Republican County Convention meets this evening, at No. 618 Broadway.

The steamer Ariel, with the California mails of the 30th uit., arrived here yesterday. Her California news has been anticipated by the Pony Express. She brings \$1,202,675 in treasure.

Mr. La Mountain, the geronaut, who made an ascension from Albany last week, met with a severe accident in landing. He was overtaken by a tornado and dashed against a stone wall while going at the rate of a mile a minute. He was finally landed by his balloon collapsing, and escaped without having any bones broker.

The Republicans of Suffolk County, L. I., hold a Mass Meeting at Riverhead to-morrow (Tuesday, 25th inst.), which will be addressed by Judge Calver, Hon. Luther C. Carter, and Horace Greeley. They ask their brethren to attend, rain or shine.

WHAT FUSION MEANS.

The Express, which pretends that there are ten Bell Electors on the Douglas ticket, denounces and coarsely assails the Breckinridge men for insisting on having as many for their candidate, if there is to be a general combination of all the anti-Republican elements on a common ticket. But why should not the Hards have as many Electors as the Bell-Everetts? Are not National Democrats as accept able on a Democratic ticket as Know-Nothings Certainly, the Breckinridge men have more votes to contribute to the common fund than the Bell men. How is it, then, that to ask for Bell Electors on the ticket is patriotic, while to make a similar requisition in favor of Breckwridge is factious? If The Express wants to beat down the Breckinridge men to six or seven Electors, why not own that Kidd, Ross, and other Silver Grays on the Fusion ticket, are not for Bell at all, but for Douglas? Mere scolding will not shake grown menthey can only be moved by facts.

Mr. Dean Richmond returned to the City on Saturday, and a fresh and perhaps final effort at fusing the Hards is now in progress. Its object is not so much votes as money-money to corrupt Pennsylvania at the State Election just at hand, and make her ballot-boxes return a false verdict through bribery and fraud. If the importers, jobbers, and bankers of our City who are seeking to monopolize Southern trade through political activity, can only secure a complete anti-Republicar Fusion on an Electoral ticket which they can represent at the South as for anybody to beat Lincoln, they may put up the \$100,000 which is deemed needful to corrupt Pennsylvania, as she was corrupted in 1856; and then the desperate managers think there will be a hope of beating Lincoln. True, the defeat of Curtin in Penusylvania will not put that State against Lincoln, but it can and will be used with tremendous effect in this and other States. Hence, no exection will be spared, no means left untried, to effect a Fusion here that will unlock the vaults of our capitalists, and let the anti-Republican wire-workers in to help themselves. Hence, The Herald is inspired to send forth such leaders as the following:

THE FUSION SQUABBLE-WHAT IS DEMANDED BY

THE PEOPLE. The bluster and confusion that are now going on with the fu-sion negotiators, over who shall be placed upon the Union Elec-toral Ticket, are the veriest dribble, and only tend to disgust the public. It matters but little who are on the ticket, only that they are men of respectability, and will cast their vote, if elected, against Lincoln and for some national candidate. The defeat
of Lincoln is the paramount object with the conservative voters
of the State, and for this purpose a union ticket will be formed.
It matters not whether they will east their vote for either of the
men now in nomination against the sectional Republican cancall the state of the section of the state of the section of the se didate, or take up some new man; the public, aside from the trading politicians, will be equally satisfied; and any orique, or genization, or set of men, that attempt to run an electoral ticket in opposition to this Union combination, are only Lincoln men in disguise, and will be so considered by the people.

It may be all very well for the noisy politicians to keep up their tumuit about Douglas; but a candid survey of the field must satisfy any person that he does not stand the remotest chance of being elected by the people; and it is only by a union of the con-servative forces in the Middle States that the election of Liucoln an be prevented, and the selection of our next President thrown between Breckinsidge and Bell, with a prospect of the vote being divided between them, heither having enough to elect him, even with the addition of two or three Northern States. There was at one time some hope that a partion of the New-England States, or at least that Connecticut and Rhode Island, would throw off the fanatical apirit that has so long had possession of New Ergland; but the same factious spirit that has rouned all the policies parties seems to have full sway among the opposition to Lincoln, leaving no hope in that direction. The present atti-tude of those States indicates that Lincoln will have the entire vote of New-England. The struggle in the North-Western Stare, is between Douglas and Lincoln; the former may succeed in carrying one or two States, but his chances are exceedingly slim, and it is slacost like hoping against hope.

This throws the responsibility of the defeat of Lincoln up the conservative voters in the Middle States or New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, where the several factions are doing all within their power to prevent a cordial union of the entire anti-Lincoln forces. In Pennsylvania, the masses are try log to unite; but formey insists upon sun-log a straight-ou Dougha ticket, to pay the Republicans for giving him the Cierk ship of the House of Representatives. The regular Democrati ship of the House of Representatives. The regular Democratic organization in New Jersey have hoisted a Union ticket repre-senting the Douglas, Breckinting and Ben interests; but a set of infatuated Douglas man, who really want Liucoln elected are running a straight Douglas ticket; but they like Forney are fast sinking into imagnificance. How does the contest stand in

We here find the political Peter Funks throwing every obsta cle in the way of union, so lously demanded by the people. There will, however, he a union in spite of their determination There will, it is a state for Lincoln. The clamor of the conservative voters is being felt. The letter which we publish claewhere from Mr. Viele, the Breckhuridge candidate for Lieutenau-Governor, shows that he is unwilling to take the responsibility of resisting the tide. Will Brady do as much? Now that the managers of the two State Central Committees are in the City, face to the committee the manager of the two State Central Committees are in the City, face to face with the committee representing the masses of New-York, let there be a union ticket put forth at once. We have had enough of the quiable about who shall constitute that ticket. What is demanded is simply one electoral ticket, composed of respectable and reliable names, pledged to vote against Lincoln and run on the issue, opposition to a sectional and fanatical Pres-

-The upshot of all this is-Douglas has no chance of an election by the People-in fact, no chance anywhere, as he has no strength in Congress; so go in for any Fusion ticket-no matter what, so that it is against Lincoln. But Mr. Douglas himself utterly and constantly protests against Fusion, knowing that, whomsoever it may favor, it is sure to finish him. Why not abuse him as well as Forney, and the Douglasites of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New-Jersey? He is not a Republican functionary; he is in good faith for Douglas. if no one else is. If Fusion would conduce to his success, he surely ought to know it. Why lash

him over the back of Forney? We presume something that will be called a Fusion will now be looked up; but whether it wil satisfy either earnest Breckinridge or sincere Douglas men is doubtful. The people wish at leas to think that they are making the President; and i they understand that the only effect of their suc cess will be to give a cab-load of political operators power to invent a President after their own heart -whom nobody may have thought of in the canvass or at the polls-they will be apt to hold off. There are men ready to work hard for Bell, for Breckinridge, for Douglas; but who will take off his coat for Fusion? Who but those whose eyes are intent on Alabama rather than Washington, and who are more intent on selling their goods than electing their candidate? Mr. Fusion will want a driving to market the swift, greybound type of ani-

heavy puree at his back to make him a pop dar can-

THE 'H. S. & T. VICE-PRESIDENTS. The more we learn the more we admire the skillful management of the H., S. & T. meeting. The idea of holding a great mass meeting to be turned to so practical a use as an advertisement of sheetings, shirtings, prints, and ready-made clothing, for the Southern market, was as bold as it was original. It was a sort of coup de rags amounting to genius, and proves that the Henrys are not only qualified for the management of State affairs, but that they are capable of gividing, as they probably will, all the Departments at Washington among them, under the first Fusion Administration. That the whole family-first of all the brothers, and not only the brothers but the brothers-in-law, and not only the brothers-in-law but the clerks, and not only the clerks but the porter—the porter whose very wink is more expressive than the words of ordinary men-should all bave found a place among the officers of the meeting, is a stroke of skillful management unequaled in the history of mass meetings, But even this is insignificant in comparison with the astuteress shown in the choice of Vice-Presi-

dents for other States. Who two of these were, the Honorable John A. Williams of North Carolina, and plain, untitled W. J. Benjamin of Texas, who they were, and where they live, and how they turn over the large and inviting stock of Dry Goods to the admiring eye of their former fellow-citizens of those States in a spacious shop somewhere between Leonard street and Catherine Lane, we have shown already. To advertise Dry Goods was the first purpose of the Henry family; to honor the South was the second. It is not improbable that fifteen residents of Southern States might be found in the City at this season who could have been made Vice-Presidents, and the appearance of whose names on that list the South would have held as a compliment. But how would that have helped the Fall Trade? Then Dry Goods men with Southern custom could have easily been found who would have willingly accep ed the laborious duties of that post of honor, and, like the Messrs. Henry, have sent off, the next day, bushels of reports of the great meeting to Southern customers. But how would this have berefitted the great house of H., S. & T. ? The difficult thing was to compass both objects without sacrificing either. H., S. & T. were equal to the occas on. They gratify the South by choosing men who are called Southern, and who, it is to be hoped, at least influence Southern customers. They advertise Dry Goods and Old Clothes without helping rival houses. How? They choose their Clerks and Salesmen. Certainly it was a masterpiece of strategy. Let us turn to the list, and see again how cleverly it was done.

The first Vice-President was the Hon. D. B. Coleman for Alabama. The Hon. D. B., for aught we know, may be all that his title indicates, and also, for aught we know, may, at some period of his life, have been a resident of Alabama. His place of residence, however, is now New-York; and if any of his old Southern friends are in want of pots and kettles, nails, screws, hatchets, saws, cutlery, axes-especially axes-or any of the articles in the iron mongery line, they can be accommodated at the place where this honorable gentleman is clerk in Warren street. He will also, without doubt, inform them where the largest assortment of dry goods and clothing can be had, on the best possible terms, either for cash or approved notes. In the same establishment, with the Honerable Mr. Coleman, is another gentleman who once lived at the South, and was announced at the Cooper Institute as Vice-President for Mississippi, the Hon. W. L. Long. He also will serve Southern customers in any way desired. Were there none to be found in the dry goods line who could represent those States ? Or was it thought best to have minds in other trades who could advise a country merchant where to fill up his assortment of merchandise. We will not pretend to say; but we are sare the Henrys did not act without good

Probably, after all, as the choice was limited to clerks and salesmen, they had to take what they could get. In a large rival dry goods house in Chambers street, is a clerk, or salesman, whom the world knows now as the Honorable Toos. Hartness of Tennessee. The Honorable Thomas once passed six months at the South as an insurance agent, we believe, or something of that sort; but it is Vermont which has the honor of calling him her son. But probably that was the nearest they could come to a Southerner in the Chambersst eet concern, and on a question of birth-place there is often room for doubt. Nevertheless, it was an unkind thing to do, and, adding insult to injury, to take a clerk for Vice President from behind the counter of that establishment where one of the partners was on the original roll of "National Democratic Volunteers," formed months ago, and represented in the lobby of the Baltimore Convention. It was an unkind cut in John T. Henry to treat with such contempt oue of his first associates.

Virgisia was represented at the H., S. & T. Meeting by the Hon. Wm. F. Luckadoo. About Luckadoo, our information is doubtful. We are not sure whether he possesses those qualifications that go to the making of a dry goods salesman, as all we can positively learn of him is, that he once kept a tenpin alley in Rockbridge, Virginia. That he came from that State, seems certain. Whether he continues in the ten-pin line since he has made New-York his place of residence, we are not informed; but-a thought strikes us-may he not, even in that business, and in some place no doubt attractive to his old customers from the South, be able to slip a card into their hands, or a good word into their ears, as to "H., S. & T., you know !" Advertising is a machine of a very complicated nature, and no more scorns a bowling-alley than it does : mass convention.

But whatever may be the fact as to these men. there is one on the list who is really widely known all through the State which was once his home. He also is a clerk now in some dry goods concern in this City, and has the power, we do not doubt, of influencing custom. It is Colonel John Thomas of Georgia. We do not know that he is known by his military title in Georgia, but he has a wide celebrity by the less elegant, though equally expressive title of "Hog" Thomas. We hasten to say, however, that the epithet attaches to him not for any swinish propensity-far be it from us to insinuate that that could be true of any on the long list of titled gentlemen who have become the tail and following of the clan Henry-but simply because the driving of hogs was the Colonel's business in Georgia, and before he honored our poor City by choosing it as his place of residence. What-it was that led him to abandon the wild, free life of wandering through his native State and collecting and mals which in Georgia are supposed to be hogs, it is not our province to inquire. But we rejoice to know that on the Mesers. Henrys' list of Sou hern Vice-Presidents there is one who has achieved distinction in his native State, whose name-with our little explanation-will be recognized at the South as belonging to a Southern gentleman.

GARIBALDI IN CALABRIA.

We are now in possession of detailed informs tion respecting the conquest of Lower Calabria by Garibaldi, and the entire dispersion of the Neapoli tan corps charged with its defense. In this part of his triumphal career, Garibaldi has shown himself to be not only a brave leader and clever strategist, but also a scientific general. The attack, by main force, of a chain of coast-forts is an undertaking which requires not only military talent, but also military science; and it is gratifying to find that our hero, who never passed a military examination in his life, and can scarcely be said ever to have belonged to a regular army, was as much at home on this kind of battle-field as on any other. The toe of the Italian boot is formed by the

mountain chain of Aspromonte, which ends in the peak of Mente Alto, about 4,300 feet high. From this peak, the waters flow toward the coast in a number of deep ravines, extending from Monte Alto as from a center, like the radii of a semicircle, the periphery of which is formed by the coast. These ravines, with the beds of their respective mountain torrents dried up in this season, are called fumare, and form as many positions for a retreating army. They may indeed be turned by the Monte Alto, especially as there are bridle-paths and footpaths running along the crest of each spur and of the main chain of Aspromonte itself; bu the complete absence of water on the high land would make it rather a difficult maneuver to do so in Summer with a large force. The spurs of the hill run down to the coast, where they descend toward the sea in steep and irregularly broken rocks. The forts guarding the straits between Reggio and Arilla are constructed partly on the beach, but more generally on low, projecting rocks close to the shore. The consequence is that they are all of them commanded and looked into by the more elevated rocks close to the rest, and although the commanding points may be inaccessible to artillery, and mostly out of the range of old Brown Bess, so as to be considered of no consequence when the forts were erected, their importance has become decisive sirce the introduction of the modern rifle; they are mostly within its range, and thus they now do command the forts in reality. Under these circumstances, a forcible at tackon these forts, despising the rules of regular sieges, was perfectly justified. What Garibaldi had to do was, evidently, to send a column along the high road which skirts the shore under the fire of the forts, for a feigned front attack on the Neapolitan troops; and to take another column over the hills as high up the fiumare a might be rendered necessary by the nature of the ground, or by the extent of front offered by any Neapolitan defensive position, thus turning both troops and fort, and having the adventage of the commanding position in every en-

gsgement. Accordingly, on the 21st August, Garibaldi sent Bixio, with part of his troops, along the coast toward Reggio, whilst he himself, with a small detachment and the troops of Missori, which had rejoined him, went by the higher ground. The Neapelitans, eight companies, or about 1,200 men, occupied a fiumare just outside Reggio. Bixio, being the first to attack, sent one column to the extreme left on the sandy beach, while he himself advanced on the road. The Neapolitans very soon gave way; but their left wing, in the hills, held out against the few men of Garibaldi's advanced guard until Missori's men came up and drove them in. Then they retreated to the fort, which is situated in the middle of the town, and to a small battery on the beach. The latter was taken by a very gallant rush of three of Bixio's companies, who went in through an embrasure. The large fort was canponaded by Bixio, who found two Neapolitan heavy guns, with ammunition, in this battery; but this would not have compelled it to surrender, had not Garibaldi's sharpshooters taken up the commanding hights, from which they could see and pick off the gunners in the batteries. This told; the artillerymen forsock the platforms, and ran into the casemates: the fort surrendered, the men partly joining Garibaldi, but mostly going home. While this was going on at Reggio, the attention of the Neapelitan steamers being engaged by this fight, by the destruction of the stranded steamer Torino, and by a sham embarcation of Medici's men in Messina, Cosenz succeeded in getting 1,500 men, in 60 boats, out of the Faro lagore, and landing them on the north-west coast, between Scilla and

On the 23d, a small engagement took place near Salicio, a little beyond Reggio; fifty Garibaldians, English and French, commanded by Col De Flotte, defeated four times their number of Neapolitans. De Flotte fell on this occasion. On the same day, Gen. Brigasti, who commanded a brigade in Lower Calabria under Viale, had an interview with Garibaldi as to the conditions of his passing over into the Italian camp; this interview, however, had no other result but to show that the Neapolitans were completely demoralized. From this moment, there was no longer any question as to victory, but only as to surrender. Briganti and Melendiz, the chief of the second movable brigade of Lower Calsbria, had taken up a position close to the coast, between Villa San Giovanni and Scilla, extending their left toward the hills near Fiunara-di-Muro. Their united forces might be computed at some 3,600 Garibaldi, placing himself in communication with

Cosenz, who had landed in the rear of this body, drew a complete net round them and then quietly awaited their surrender, which took place the 24th, toward evening. He kept their arms, and permitted the men to go home if they liked, which most of them did. The fort of Punta-di-Pezzo surrendered also, and the posts of the Alla Fiumare Torre del Cavallo, and Scilla followed the example, discouraged as much by the rifle-shots from the commanding hights as by the general defection of the other forts and the troops in the field. Thus not only was the perfect command of both sides of the straits secured, but the whole of Lower Calabria conquered, and the troops sent to its defense taken prisoners and dismissed to their homes in less han five days. This series of defeats broke every capability of

further resistance in the Neapolitan army. The officers of the remaining battalions of Viale, at Monteleone, came to the conclusion to defend their position for an hour, to save appearances, and then to lay down their arms. The insurrection in the other province made rapid progress; whole regiments refused to march against the insurgents, and descritions took place in bedies, even among the | chooses all Republicans (11) to the House-two of

troops guarding Naples. And thus the road to Naples was finally opened to the hero of Italy. -

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS -CITY. -We are informed that Judge B. W. Bonney declines to be a candidate for the Justiceship of the Supreme Court, now held by bim on appointment by Gov. Morgan.

JOHN H. WHITE, we are told, refuses to be a candidate for Recorder, or any other station. We regret it, for he would make a good officer.

HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS, it is said, would ccept the Recordership if tendered him. Probably to man will be found willing to take that post who combines in larger measure legal knowledge and experience with undoubted integrity.

FRANCIS G. YOUNG is a candidate-not for Recorder, as has been stated, but for Surrogate, for which post he will be warmly supported.

JOHN SEDGWICK, who has won golden opinions as Assistant District-Attorney, is a candidate for City Judge.

For Register, the names of MERWIN R. BREW-ER, PORTER G. SHERMAN, and WILLIAM H. AL-BERTSON are prominent-all good men. Mr. Albertson was our last candidate for Sheriff; Mr. Sherman was formerly a Whig Alderman of the XIth Ward, when only a strong candidate could be chosen there on that side; and Mr. Brewer was our candidate for Senator in his District last Fall,

with the following result:
 Rep. Dem. & Am. Rep. & Am. Dem.

 Leavenworth.
 Deants.

 worth.
 Jones.
 ton.
 Church.

 698
 1,314
 841
 1,171
 X... 955 2,698 1,060 2,591 659 1,643 855 XIII. 1,614 3,086 2,045 2,652 Total..5,343 7,551 3,926 8,741 4,801 7,862 Kelly over Brewer, 2,208. Jones over Leaven-

worth, 4815. Church over Denniston, 3,061.

Mr. Brewer was thus beaten 2,007 less than Mr. Leavenworth, and 853 less than Mr. Denniston, who had both the Republican and the American vote. There are very few men in the City who could have made such a run as that; and we believe Mr. B. would exhibit like strength in a canvass for Register. We judge him the strongest of the cand dates named; but the Convention may think differently. Let it, at all events, give us that deserving candidate who can poll the largest vote and add the most strength to our ticket.

P. S .- We hear that JOHN KEYSER is also candidate. He also is a good man. -It is of the greatest moment that our Judicial

nominations shall be of the highest character. Could not DANIEL LORD be persuaded to stand for Judge of the Supreme Court? MR. JAMES McQUADE, Member of Assembly

from Utica last session, has written a long and

smart letter to The Evening Post, defending himself against the strictures of that journal; in the course of which, he says: "So far as I am personally concerned, I can only say that my Too far as I am personany concerned, I can only say that we not induced upon any bill by any pecuniary consideration, immediate or prospective; and that I neither received nor was promised any sum of money or anything else valuable for my support of any measure presented to the Legislature during the last session. The man who asserts to the contrary lies: the last session. The man who asserts to the contrary itself represented my constituents faithfully, and to the best of my ability. Those who were in Albany know that I was not ranked among the 'marketables.' I was 'approachable,' but not with money. I did a great many things out of pure good mature, that I might have left undone with advantage to my good name. But I have learned semething by experience. I should be pleased to the semillanear axis, who need my non-far for the

I have learned something by experience. I should be pleased to meet the gentleman again who used my good nature 'for the benefit of the party.' I do not propose to be self-sacrificing enough hereafter to act 'for the benefit of the party,' and thea have party papers abuse me for it. Classically speaking, 'that's played out.' You, Messrs. Editors, do not know me. If you did, I am confident that you would entertain a different opinion from that expressed in your article of the 10th. There are men in New-York city who know me well, who have seen me in Albany, and whose opinion would pass current everywhere. To such men—to men like Moses H. Grinnell and Simeon Draper, and Robert T. Haws—I can appeal with confidence.

'I have courted this investigation. I commeuced it last Summer in a latter to The Utica Herald, but was not allowed to continue because it would 'hurt the party.' I have challenged it

tinue because it would 'hurt the party.' I have challenged it again by becoming a candidate for the Assembly. The press is again by becoming a candidate for the Assembly. The press as astounded at my sudacity in presuming to deny that I am a rascal because I was in the last Legislature. 'You are a rascal,' says the press. I gently remonstrate, and ask for proof. 'Do 'you dare to contradict us!' says the press. Of course, one cannot answer that argument. The press is a very large Golfath, and I am but a small-potato David. The press may crush me, but I den't think it will. If it does, 'Truth crushed to earth,' I den't think it will. If it does, 'Truth crushed to earth,' &c. But the press is not all on one side in this controversy. ac. But the press is not all on one side in this controversy. I am acquainted with several editors of country newspapers, and I am proud to say that every one of them who has noticed my remomination has done so in a complimentary manner. But then they are only country papers; they are obscure sheets, published in benighted regions where the Republican majorities are rolled up by tens of thousands, while the influential big papers are published in New-York city, where the Democratic plurality footlin New-York city, where the Democratic plurality foots up thirty or forty thousand."

(That last bit is rather good.)

-We think Mr. McQuade will admit that, if he gave some of his votes last Winter to oblige friends, he must have had a bad lot of friends. We sin cerely hope he may find better should he make his way back to Albany.

They have fixed things exactly to our liking in the Worcester District, Massachusetts. Mr. G. F. Bailey has been nominated for Congress by a Republican Convention, and Mr. Thayer had been previously renominated, by a requisition signed by five hundred Republicans, and has accepted. Now, the questions on which Mr. Thayer is at issue with other Republicans in his district will be brought to a fair and square issue before the People, and decided on their merits. The District cannot be lest; in fact, it is doubtful whether there will be a third candidate; and while Mr. Bailey has a decided advantage in being the "regular" nominee. Mr. Thayer will probably have, to balance this, the sympathies and votes of most of the anti-Republicans. Let the People hear both sides, and they will render a just judgment.

MAINE having been noted over by the Douglas ites, in the hope of obtaining some consolation from the Popular Vote, the following bird's-eye view of that vote is respectfully presented:

51 548 17,88 1856......69,429 1857......54,587 11,227 43,360 1858......60,736 52,750 45,387 52,898 11,843 16,571

There was a larger majority for Fremont in 1856, caused by a falling off in the Democratic vote for President from that cast at the State Elec tion: but Hannibal Hamlin's vote for Governor that year was heavier than Col. Fremont'sheavier than was ever cast in the State for anybody till this year, when Washburn's exceeds it.

MAINE-The smallest Republican majority in any of the six Congress Districts is over 1,000, while the highest (Morrill's) is 5,296. The Senate consists of thirty-one members, elected in thirteen Districts, yet the Republicans have every one. To the House, 128 Republicans, 23 Democrats are chosen-s Republican gain. Waldo County used to be the Democratic stronghold, and the Democratic candidate for Governor lives therein and formerly represented it in Congress; now it gives Washburn about 1,200 majority over him, and

them gains from last year. Never before was an clean a sweep of the State made by any party.

Has any body ever yet heard a Douglas man advise an inquirer to read the Joint Discussions of Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois two years ago? Has any one ever seen a Doug'a-ite dissemi nating those discussions? If you know of one, let us hear !

If you ever again hear a Douglasite saying that Lincoln is a clever fellow-honest and well-meaning, no doubt, but not the equal of Stephen A. Douglas-just ask him-" Have you read their joint " debates before the People of Illinois?" That ques tion will extinguish bim.

Farmington, Ontario County, gave in 1858 Gov. Morgan 187 votes to 36 for Parker (Dem.), 37 for Burrows (Am.), and 12 for Gerrit Smith. The Lincoln boys have canvassed it for President, and report-For Lincoln and Hamlin, three hundred and ticenty-seven; Douglas, 52; all others, or doubtful, 37. At least five hundred towns in this State will make similar reports next November.

"An Inquirer" wishes us to state what are the principles of the Republican party. We refer him to the Platform adopted by the late National Convention of that party at Chicago, which he may find in our "Political Text-Book," and in the last of Gov. Seward's Speeches issued in pamphlet by us. We could not improve on that Platform, nor make it plainer if we would.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. cial Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1860.

SECESSION. Next to the certainty of the election of Abraham Lincoln, comes the other certainty of the intention

of William L. Yancey to disrupt the Union. Ho has come North to make speeches to the effect that the South occupies a defensive attitude behind the barrier of the Constitution, and that the North is seeking to break over that barrier; or, in other words, to trample upon the rights of the South. Assuming this to be the issue, he then goes on to throw the onus of the responsibility of saving the Union upon the North, saying, in effect, that if the Republicans succeed, and the South be driven to the wall, then Northern commerce will be destroyed, &c. The South has been aggressed upon. her soil has been trespassed upon; four fifths of the territory in which she has equal rights has been torn from her, and by the acts of Government, she has been excluded from it; revenues are raised at the rate of three dollars in the South to one from any other section, for the support of this great Government; and the North, even now, at midnight, is arming itself, and training its midnight bands for the purpose of forcing the union of a mere majority upon the South. All the horrors of service insurrection were, by implication, regarded as the result of Mr. Lincoln's election. It is with such wholesale libels as these upon the North, that the great Southern apostle of disunion sets out upon his proselyting tour in Pennsylvania. It is but just to state that the mass of our good citizens have no sympathy with Mr. Yancey's views. Notwithstanding that he stated he knew of few or no Disunionists at the South, they know better. After much effort to get up a grand demonstration on the occasi n of his arrival, there were not above 600 present at the serenade. Of them was Howell

The following communication from a prominent citizen appeared in The States of yesterday evening; "Hos, WM. L YANGEY-Sir: In any remarks you "Hos. WM. L. YAKCEY—Sir: In any remarks you may make in Washing'on, your opinion on the following is desired: Will the election of Abraham Lincola as President, in your judgment, be a justiliable cause for a dissolution of these States, or for the secession of any of them; or will they justifiably rely upon the Judicial Department to arrest unconstitutional action?

"Very respectfully, O. S. X. PECK."

I handed a letter, addressed in pencil to Mr. Yancey, to Mr. Hoover, at his house last evening, containing the above inquiry, and Mr. Hoover said to me that he would deliver it to Mr. Yancey before he commenced his speech. I cannot doubt he did deliver it. Mr. Yancey refrained from giving his judgment in the premises.

Carl Schurz in Pennsylvania. cial Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune

ALLESTOWN, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860. We are building for the Allentown Republican Convention an immense Wigwam for Schurz's reception on Monday evening. It will hold five thousand.

Missouri Breckinridge Convention.

St. Louis, Friday, Sept. 21, 1860.
A special dispatch to The Republican from Jefferson City, says that the Breckinridge State Convention has adopted the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which declares:

Whereas, The failure of the Charleston Convention to near
mate, leaving to the people their choice of candidates and principles, therefore

nate, leaving to the people their choice of candidates and principles, therefore

Resolved, That we still adhere to the principles of coestitutional government which the Democratic party has always upheld, and which, if faithfully adhered to, will perpetuate the Urion, and disseminate its blessings equally and bouchcestly throughout the bordes of the Confederation.

The resolutions also realifirm the platform adopted by the State Convention held in April, declare a steadfast devotion to the platform adopted by the Maryland Institute Convention, and accept Breckinridge and Lane as the candidates of the Democracy of Missouri.

Mr. Thurston a delegate to Charleston, spoke nearly an hour. The most noticeable feature of his speech was the expression of his belief in Lincoln's election, and

an hour. The most noticeable feature of his speech was
the expression of his belief in Lincoln's election, and
the advice to prepare for defeat, after which they would
be purged and ready for a Democratic victory.

St. Louis, Saturday, Sapt. 22, 1850.

Before the final adjournment of the Beckinridge
State Convention yesterday, a resolution was offered
but not acted upon, requiring the Electors to vote for
any candidate to defeat Lincoln. The Electoral ticket
was revised and all the vacancies filled, when the Convention adjourned sine disc.

Herschel V. Johnson in Pittsburgh. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 23, 1860. Gov. Johnson, a Democratic candidate for the Vice-

Gov. Johnson, a Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, arrived here yesterday noon, and was excerted to the St. Charles Hotel by the Democratic committee of reception. He was called upon by a large number of citizene. In the evening an immense number of the Democracy assembled in front of the hotel, when he appeared on the ballony. On being introduced to the andience by Judge Shannon, he delivered a speech of an hour's length in favor of non-intervention, which elicited much enthustastic applianse. Several other speakers followed. Gov. Johnson leaves tonight in the 12 o'clock train for the West.

Mr. Doughs in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860.

Mr. Doughs spoke to-day to a large crowd. The audience from the country was especially large, and the enthusiasm was great. Mr. Douglas remains here till Monday, and then goes to Tiffin, Ohio.

Horse Race at Lexington, Ky.
LEXINGTON, Ky., Saturday, Sopt. 22, 1600.

Joe Stower won the four mile race here to-day, ditancing his opponent. Time, 7:41.

Great-Western Railway of Canada. Hamilton, C. W., Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860.

The earnings of the Great-Western Rail way for the week ending yesterday were \$50,250, b-ing an increase of \$42,800 over the corresponding week of last year.